

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 22 1864.

NO. 360.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,  
A. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-  
month sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-  
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-  
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the  
west.

STATEMENT  
OF THE  
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock  
is ..... \$ 100,000.00  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
is ..... 60,000.00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company). ..... \$ 50,327.42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed. 42,500.00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest. 6,229.66

Stock borrowed in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice. 40,000.00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest. 110,001.98

Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest. 21,151.12

Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid. 9,685.64

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest. 580.74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c. 949.45

Revenue stamps. 45.05

Total ..... \$ 281,471.96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors. .... none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due. .... none.

3d. " " due. .... none.

4th. Losses unadjusted. .... none.

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1 policy, \$5,000. .... 7,000.

6th. All losses sustained against the Company—no other claims liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: \$30 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate. .... 2,152,800.00

"Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencontre. The other of \$5,000, because of the party having died with delirium tremens. Both cases waiting a final decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI. ss.  
Court of Appeals of St. Louis.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Seely, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loan, and that the above described assets, are for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

W. T. SEELY, Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE, Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.  
CITY AND COUNTY OF St. Louis.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that the said S. PERIT RAWLE, has appended to the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. PERIT RAWLE, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,  
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.]

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[L. S.] my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.]

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT G. HODGES, Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned, that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw-329.

## OFFICIAL.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—NO. 146.]

AN ACT to increase duties on imports and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in lieu of the duties before imposed on the articles hereinbefore mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

First. On teas of all kinds, twenty-five cents per pound.

Second. On all sugar not above number twelve, Dutch standard in color, three cents per pound.

Third. On sugar above number twelve, Dutch standard in color, five cents per pound.

On all sugar above number fifteen, Dutch standard in color, seven cents per pound.

On all sugar above number fifteen not staved, dried, or not above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, four cents per pound.

On all refined sugar in form of loaf, lump, powdered, pulverized, or granulated, and all above-dried or other sugar above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, five cents per pound.

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## THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....AUGUST 22, 1864.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Frankfort Commonwealth.  
Kentucky Association of Teachers.

The following call for a meeting of the Kentucky Association of Teachers will show that the spirit of enterprise in the cause of public education is still alive.—Every teacher with a fair title to the name—every teacher having any interest in the cause above that of dollars and cents—every teacher desiring to promote his own happiness by the elevation of his profession—and, we will venture to say, every able and conscientious teacher will, if within the range of reasonable possibility, not only lend his presence but also give his whole heart to the work on that occasion. Distinguished gentlemen from other States will be present. Will Kentucky teachers stand back?

"At the request of several distinguished members, the Kentucky Association of Teachers is hereby called to meet in Louisville on the 23d day of August next. It is hoped that not only the members of the Association, but every 'live' teacher in the State will be present. This invitation is intended to include not only the Presidents and Professors of Colleges and higher Seminaries, but all teachers of every grade who seek their own personal improvement and the elevation of our noble profession.

"It is known that since the outbreak of the rebellion no meeting of the Association has been held. The repeated occupation of our State by the Confederate forces, and other causes incident to the present unhappy condition of our country, have prevented Kentucky teachers from enjoying this means of improvement and pleasure, so highly prized by enlightened educators everywhere.

"Arrangements will be made to render the occasion one of especial interest. Several lectures may be expected, both on professional and scientific subjects. Officers and members of the Association are requested to send suggestions for a more detailed programme of exercises.

E. A. GRANT.  
President Kentucky Association of Teachers."

Who are our Worst Enemies in Kentucky?

KENTUCKY, August 17, 1864.  
Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

As time advances, and rebel sympathizers increase in Kentucky, this very grave question is thrust upon us. The time has come, when it must be answered with point and energy. The unconditional Union men, who are not smitten with the negro mania, must give the answer. Well, let us try an answer: We will answer it, both negatively and affirmatively.

First: Our worst enemies are not the Original Secessionists. They are bad enough, it is true; and were our worst enemies up to about one year past. Up to that time the Union party was a unit, and rebels and rebel sympathizers had but little power or influence. Of course, then they are not our worst enemies. Who are?

This leads us to an affirmative answer: Our worst enemies are the self-styled Conservative Union men, VANDALIQUA, and Chicago Union men, call themselves Union men, do they? What unblushing impudence! Men who have not one word to say about putting down the rebellion; nor one word to say against JEFF. DAVIS and the rebel Government; but who are all the time venting their spleen on Mr. LINCOLN, and their own Government! Such men as these, Union men? The rebels have never been as bitter and malicious in their denunciations of the Government, they wish to destroy, as are such men as GARRETT DAVIS, WOOLFORD, JACOB, and others. They have out-Herodied Herod. Were it not for the assumed name of Union, we could not tell them from original rebels. They consult with rebels, they denounce all true Union men. They style them Abolitionists and negro thieves. We find them in close communion with the worst of rebels in their villages and neighborhoods. Do we find them in communion and consulting with Union men? We do not know how it is elsewhere; but so far as our county is concerned, a very strong fraternal feeling has lately sprung up between these miscreant Union men, and those in whose bosoms never vibrated a single impulse for the Union, since the advent of the rebellion. Conservative candidates for office, at the August election, solicited with great earnestness rebel votes. They were exhorted by them to go to the polls, take the expatriation oath, and vote. They did as bidden. By the aid of rebel votes, against true Union men, some of them have been elected over the truest Union men in the county; some of whom were away fighting for their country, while these paltrions and double traitors, are at home protected by the Government they effect to dispise, and refusing to go or to send their sons to fight. These men are doing more injury to-day, than the vilest rebels in our midst. They are Conservative rebels. They are doing all they can, and are straining every nerve, to destroy the Union party, and are united with the rebels against it. If difficulty ever occurs in our State, from rebels in arms, the leaders of this portion ought to be the marked victims and the greatest sufferers, because they are doing all they can to brace the nerves of rebellion and faction. They want to rule or ruin. If the Federal Government does not bow to their behests, then, like spoiled children they must make a noise!

JAMES'

WHAT IS THE MATTER.—The following is from the New York Herald of the 13th August:

How much did the McClellan meeting cost? Who footed the bills? What became of the invitations to the speakers who did not appear? Belmont and Barrow will please answer the first and second questions, and Hiram Ketchum & Son will please answer the third.

### To the People of Indiana.

The Indian State Sentinel of 15th August, contained what purports to be an Address to the Democratic State Central Committee to the People of Indiana, signed by J. J. Bingham, Chairman.

As this document is of an extraordinary character, I deem it my duty to warn the people against the consequences which it seems intended to produce. To prevent any charge of misconstruction on my part, I here quote it in the exact words as it appeared in the Sentinel:

ADDRESS.—In view of the excitement of the public mind, arising from the perilous condition of the country, and especially from the late call of the President for 500,000 men to be drafted on the 5th of September next, if not before, voluntarily enlisted into the military service of the United States, the Democratic State Central Committee, expressing as they believe the opinions and purpose of the Democratic party of the State, have deemed it proper publicly to declare:

"That it is well considered and

inexplicable purpose of the Democratic party of this State, acting in concert with all patriotic citizens who respect the purity of the ballot and desire the public good to maintain by force, if need be and at all hazards, the right of the people to free and fair elections, we condemn and attempt at resistance of the laws before constitutional remedies are exhausted, and earnestly advise all men to abide patiently the action of the chosen representatives of the Democratic party at Chicago, on the 29th of August, looking forward to the coming election for a peaceful and constitutional redress of grievances more effectual than violence.

Second.—In times of public peril like the present, and in view of what are believed to be well founded apprehensions of attempts by those in authority to interfere with the freedom of elections, patriotism and prudence alike demand that the constitutional right of the people to keep and bear arms as a necessary means of defense to a free State, should not be violated nor abandoned; and it is the right and duty of all good citizens to co-operate in open lawful organizations for the protection of the freedom of elections, and for the preservation of peace and constitutional order, and the rights of the people within the State as well as for its defense against invasion, and we especially recommend to the people in all their counties, townships and election precincts thorough organization for these ends."

Third.—As manifest inequality exists in the different States under the late call for 500,000 men, which have created the belief that there has been an unfair discrimination in favor of certain Eastern States to the prejudice of Indiana and other States, this committee has assumed the duty of ascertaining by application to Governor Morton, Adjutant General Noble, Provost Marshal Baker or other proper authorities, the grounds of such inequalities, and whether or not they are in accordance with law and can be remedied.

By order of the committee.

J. J. BINGHAM, Chairman.

The second clause declares that, in view of what are believed to be well-founded apprehensions of attempts by those in authority to interfere with the freedom of elections, recommends a thorough military organization of the people in all the counties, towns and election precincts, and advises all to exercise their constitutional right in keeping and bearing arms.

The assumption that those in authority in this State will interfere by military power with the freedom of elections is absolutely and wickedly false. There is not one fact upon which such an apprehension can be based; but a circumstance can be referred to the political or military history of the State during the existence of this war, justifying or suggesting the charge. It is true that this charge has been made before, but always without an element of truth, for the simple purpose of exciting and goading the people into illegal, disloyal and dangerous organizations, and demonstrations against Federal and State authority.

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From the Valley of Virginia reports are directly conflicting. Some asserting that the rebels are again advancing down the valley, and that Averill was awaiting them at Martinsburg,—the rebels having flank Sheridan at Winchester by coming down on the west side of the North Mountain. Others report Sheridan as still at Strasburg; and had had another fight with Early, in which the Union troops were successful.

From Chattanooga there are rumors that, on the 16th August, a fight occurred between Wheeler and the Union forces under Gen. Steadman, at Graysville, some sixteen miles south from Chattanooga, in which Gen. Steadman was killed, and Col. Streight, of Indians, killed. We doubt the rumor. There is no doubt that Wheeler is endeavoring to cut Sherman's communications, much to the delight of rebels and rebel sympathizers in Kentucky,—the "Conservative Democrats" and "Peace Democracy." Their gratification can be seen in their countenances.

A telegram from Clarksville, Tennessee states that Frank Woodward, a noted guerrilla chief, with a strong force, attacked Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 19th August, and was repulsed by a company of the Fifty-second Kentucky. During the fight Woodward was mortally wounded and captured. It was expected that another attack would be made by the rebel force.

We learn that, on the night of the 17th August, a band of guerrillas went to the residence of Robert Cochran, in Spencer county; Mr. C. refused to admit them; when the villains set fire to the house, in which were several female relations, resides his own family. He then opened the door, and the rebels entered, robbed the house of the valuables, and then left. Mr. Cochran and his family putting out the fire, in the meantime.

It is also rumored that Jesse had directed all his guerrilla bands to congregate near Taylorville, on Friday morning to "wipe out" some colored troops said to be stationed there. We were informed on Saturday morning that some seven hundred of the rebels had congregated by the time named. We do not believe it. If they did, and attacked the colored troops, all we have to say is, that we hope the colored troops "wiped out" the rebels to the last man.

A telegram from Cairo, of August 18, is as follows:

The excitement respecting guerrillas crossing the river into Illinois is subsiding. The citizens of all the counties are promptly forming companies to repel the invaders. A meeting is to be held here this evening to make proper defence of the city against any guerrilla attack.

Gen. Paine, with two brigades of troops, left Paducah this morning on the transports for Saline bar. The guerrillas did not exceed one thousand. Even of that number it is believed that few crossed the river, and that the whole force have gone back into Kentucky. They made a good thing by their operations, having stolen over two hundred head of Government cattle, and black-mailed three boats, obtaining some four thousand dollars in money.

Many of Forrest's conscripts have deserted recently, returned home, and taken the amnesty oath. Four of them came before Gen. Meredith this week and took the

are designated for that purpose and will be used in that way; and this view is greatly strengthened by reference to the preamble of the address.

I do, therefore, solemnly warn the people of the State against accepting the evil counsel they have received; to abstain from all military organizations looking, directly or indirectly, to resistance to Federal or State authority; to abstain from all schemes of resistance to the laws, and from all organizations or combinations, political or military, tending to compromise them in their allegiance and duty to the Government of the United States. The men who would involve them into such schemes or combinations are powerless to protect them against danger, and would undoubtedly be the first to desert them in a moment of peril.

In reference to the concluding part of the address, it need only be said that the execution of the Conscription Act, and the assignment of quotas of States, districts, counties, townships, and cities belong exclusively to the Federal, and not to the State authority, and that every exertion has been and will be made by the State authority to secure the correction of error, and see that full justice is done to the State and every part thereof.

Given at the Executive Department, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1864.

O. P. MORTON,  
Governor of Indiana.

### War News and Army Items.

Washington, Aug. 18.—To Maj. Gen. J. A. Dix: A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated Tuesday, August 16th, 6:30 P. M., detained by the breaking of the telegraph line, has just been received. He reports that the fighting north of James river (16th) has resulted favorably to us so far as it has gone, but there has been no decisive results. The enemy has been driven back somewhat from their position of this morning, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about 400 prisoners left in our hands. Two Brig. Gens.—Chambliss and Gerrard—were killed, and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners. Since moving north of the river, our losses will probably reach near one thousand killed and wounded. Many, however, are only slightly wounded, owing to so much of the fighting taking place in thick woods. The enemy lost about as many as have fallen into our hands.

The Department has intelligence from Gen. Sherman to 11:30 last night, but no operations are reported.

A despatch from Gen. Sheridan at Winchester, dated 17th, 10 A. M., reports Gen. Merritt's division of cavalry was attacked yesterday P. M. on the north side of the Shenandoah by Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps and Wyckham and Lennox's brigades of cavalry. After a very hard cavalry fight, the enemy were badly beaten with a loss of two stands of colors—24 officers and 276 men prisoners. In a later despatch Sheridan says the cavalry engagement in front of Front Royal was splendid. It was open ground. The saber was freely used by our men. Great credit is due to Gen. Merritt and Custar, and Col. Devines.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Newspaper correspondents state that in the fight on James river, on the 16th, the Union troops captured four battle flags, and over four hundred prisoner. On the person of General Chambliss was found an elaborate topographical map of the country and fortifications around Richmond.

From the Valley of Virginia reports are directly conflicting. Some asserting that the rebels are again advancing down the valley, and that Averill was awaiting them at Martinsburg,—the rebels having flank Sheridan at Winchester by coming down on the west side of the North Mountain. Others report Sheridan as still at Strasburg; and had had another fight with Early, in which the Union troops were successful.

From Chattanooga there are rumors that, on the 16th August, a fight occurred between Wheeler and the Union forces under Gen. Steadman, at Graysville, some sixteen miles south from Chattanooga, in which Gen. Steadman was killed, and Col. Streight, of Indians, killed. We doubt the rumor. There is no doubt that Wheeler is endeavoring to cut Sherman's communications, much to the delight of rebels and rebel sympathizers in Kentucky,—the "Conservative Democrats" and "Peace Democracy." Their gratification can be seen in their countenances.

A telegram from Clarksville, Tennessee states that Frank Woodward, a noted guerrilla chief, with a strong force, attacked Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 19th August, and was repulsed by a company of the Fifty-second Kentucky. During the fight Woodward was mortally wounded and captured. It was expected that another attack would be made by the rebel force.

We learn that, on the night of the 17th August, a band of guerrillas went to the residence of Robert Cochran, in Spencer county; Mr. C. refused to admit them; when the villains set fire to the house, in which were several female relations, resides his own family. He then opened the door, and the rebels entered, robbed the house of the valuables, and then left. Mr. Cochran and his family putting out the fire, in the meantime.

It is also rumored that Jesse had directed all his guerrilla bands to congregate near Taylorville, on Friday morning to "wipe out" some colored troops said to be stationed there. We were informed on Saturday morning that some seven hundred of the rebels had congregated by the time named. We do not believe it. If they did, and attacked the colored troops, all we have to say is, that we hope the colored troops "wiped out" the rebels to the last man.

A telegram from Cairo, of August 18, is as follows:

The excitement respecting guerrillas crossing the river into Illinois is subsiding. The citizens of all the counties are promptly forming companies to repel the invaders. A meeting is to be held here this evening to make proper defence of the city against any guerrilla attack.

Gen. Paine, with two brigades of troops, left Paducah this morning on the transports for Saline bar. The guerrillas did not exceed one thousand. Even of that number it is believed that few crossed the river, and that the whole force have gone back into Kentucky. They made a good thing by their operations, having stolen over two hundred head of Government cattle, and black-mailed three boats, obtaining some four thousand dollars in money.

Many of Forrest's conscripts have deserted recently, returned home, and taken the amnesty oath. Four of them came before Gen. Meredith this week and took the

bath, On Saturday, a spy named Adams, direct from Forrest, was arrested. He had a furlough, and acknowledged to his friends to belong to the Confederate army.

News by underground railroad at Memphis reports that an engagement had taken place between a force of rebels under Dick Taylor and Forrest, and the Federal force under Gen. A. J. Smith. The rebels' headquarters were at Pontotoc, Miss., from whence they marched a few days ago to meet Gen. Smith. A battle was fought thirty miles below Holly Springs, on the north side of the Tallahatchie. The rebels greatly outnumbered our forces, and compelled them to retire. Loss light on both sides.

### Behold, the Yankee Abolitionist!

Geo. D. PRENTICE, Editor of the Louisville Journal, speaking of Mr. CLAY's views on slavery, says:

"I deem it proper to say that Mr. Clay is in no degree responsible for the manner or matter of a single paragraph in the volume."

And then, under protest of stating Mr. CLAY's opinions, he thus fulminates his own views. Read what the opinion of Geo. D. PRENTICE was:

"Mr. Clay views slavery in the abstract with unmixed abhorrence. He justly considers it a monster of evil; a deadly vampire draining away the life-blood of the Republic." "He proclaimed in vivid colors the sufferings, the bodily degradation, of the slaves. He spoke of the dangers to be apprehended from the insurrection of the blacks, when in every abiding place of slavery there were fierce hearts brooding over the accumulated wrongs of years, and dark hands ready to grasp the firebrand and the dagger."

And read what the Louisville Journal has to say about the right of all men to liberty:

"All Men have a Right to Liberty, no matter what Color."

In reference to the annexation of Texas the Louisville Journal said:

"They are, above all others, the men upon whose heads rests the sin of extending the area of slavery, for they were worn and brought, through the public press and by their fellow-citizens, to drown down all connection with Texas and her peculiar institutions."

Hoping to see the Day.

How the Journal hoped for the day when "in Kentucky all men would enjoy the right to liberty,—no matter what color," may be seen by the following:

"Many of the best minds of the State are engaged with the subject, and they will express freely their opinions, and act freely upon them. We must make up our minds to meet that question, for no human power can stop it."

"We have ever looked forward to the day when Kentucky should contain within her bounds no bondmen, and WE HOPE TO LIVE TO SEE THE LIGHT OF SUCH A DAY."

Waiting to Assist to get rid of Slaves.

And the Journal declares it waiting to assist to get rid of slavery. Read:

"We believe there is a settled conviction in the minds of a large majority of the people of Kentucky that their interest, social and financial, will be best served by the immediate disengagement of the slaves, and we believe that one day they will themselves begin to move in the matter. WE AUTHORIZE THE MOVEMENT, AND SHALL STAND READY TO SECOND IT WHENEVER OUR AID CAN BE OF ANY AVAIL."

This is the record of the Louisville Journal, edited by Yankees, who were educated in States where negro slavery was regarded as the crime of crimes. And yet it dares apply the epithet of Abolition to papers edited by men who never lived out of the South, and have always been slave holders.

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THE COMMONWEALTH  
FRANKFORT.  
MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.  
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.  
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.  
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence, too.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Merchants, Grocers, and others are requested not to buy paper from the boys connected with this office, as they are not authorized to sell.

August 20, 1864.

JOHN H. SNOW, of Kentucky, a rebel prisoner at Rock Island, Illinois, died at that place on the 8th of August.

GARRETT DAVIS passed through Cincinnati, on Friday last, on a visit to VALLANDIGHAM! Rebel sympathizers and traitors, like "birds of a feather, flock together."

At a meeting of the "Peace Democratic" party of Vigo county, Indiana, at Vevay, on the 13th of August, one of the orators began abusing Union soldiers, when Capt. ANDREW STEPLER of the Twenty-second Indiana, arose and denounced said orator as a liar and scoundrel. Some of the traitors cried, "Put him out!" When the gallant Captain told them he had seen larger crowds of traitors than were there assembled, and had never been scared; and his manner was such that the rebels quietly squatted.—They did not undertake to put him out! Capt. STEPLER says there shall be no more rebel meetings in Vevay while he's about, and that he has "come to stay."

The New Orleans Era says, Admiral Farragut chose a novel position in going into the fight, and maintained it throughout all the terrible firing. Desiring at once to overlook the enemy and watch the movements of his own fleet, he ascended the mainmast of the Hartford, and was there lashed fast. A speaking tube was run down to the deck, and an officer stationed at the lower end to receive the Admiral's orders and pass them to the officer whose duty it was to see them executed. This proved a most admirable plan.

Good Old Times of Democratic Rule.

The Philadelphia Age, a treasonable Peace Democratic sheet, says:

"Everywhere plain people are saying that in the 'good old times'—not very long ago—when the Democratic party ruled, our country was united and prosperous."

To this the Cincinnati Gazette as pertinently as it can respond, that not long ago, "when the Democratic party ruled" JOHN C. CALHOUN, a Democratic Vice-President, undertook to destroy the Union and the Republic; and not very long ago AARON BURR, another Democratic Vice-President, was brought to trial for treason, and escaped punishment probably because the old Federalists gave him their sympathy and aid in order to spite THOMAS JEFFERSON, who was present at that time. But not to go so far back, who was JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, one of the bloodiest Southern traitors, but nevertheless a Democratic Vice-President in the "good old times" when "the Democratic party ruled!"

But why is the country not now "prosperous and happy?" Because the Democratic party of the South rebelled against the Government without either cause or provocation and consequently has been guilty of all the bloodshed and devastation of this war. Indeed! Prosperous and happy under Democratic rule! And why are we not prosperous, united and happy now? Simply because the Democratic party would not consent to let another party rule, after being constitutionally elected to power; for there is nothing more evident than the fact that had the Democratic party remained loyal there would have been no war; and even now if that party would submit to the "Constitution as it is," and the "Union as it was," there would be peace and Union and prosperity again. It all depends upon the loyalty of the Democratic party, and because it is now a traitor the Government is trying to force its obedience, and because the party in power is doing what the Constitution commands, it is charged with all the responsibility for the calamities of the present epoch! It is not too much to say, that all who argue in this way against all the facts of the case are no more honest than they should be, and all who are deluded by such stuff are "plain people" indeed; so plain as to be stupid beyond the possibility of enlightenment.

We stated in our paper a few days since, that on Sunday, the 14th August Mr. HARVEY TRAVELSTED, a most worthy Union citizen of Simpson county, was taken out of church, during the services, by the notorious scoundrel, HARPER, and foully murdered. For this villainous outrage Gen. Burbridge has ordered four guerrillas to Frankfort to be shot to death. Gen. B. is determined to stop this infernal work if he has to commence shooting rebel sympathizers.

THE CANVASS IN INDIANA.—The Republicans claim that Morton is getting the better of McDonald, the opposing candidate for Governor in the political discussion now going on in Indiana. It would be a matter of much surprise if such were not the fact. The ground which we understand McDonald to assume is untenable. Once concede that a State may be coerced; that is justifiable, in any emergency, by the Federal Government to constrain the obedience of sovereign though refractory States, and the whole argument is conceded. If McDonald is not beaten, it is because his opponent is an ass.—*Dayton Empire*.

As the Cincinnati Gazette says: That is the way to talk it. VALLANDIGHAM's organ ought to know what to say. The country rejoices that the main body of the opposition is determined to plant themselves squarely on an honest platform. The right to secede, and the wrong of a war to coerce, is the great political question now coming before the people. All they want to know is to keep the Ship of State steadily on her destined course, is the opinions of those who seek the control of affairs. On that issue there can be no doubt that the result of the November election will be most disastrous to the Confederacy, whose hopes are now centered in the success of the Confederate Democracy of the North.

Let the Policy be Changed.

There is a practice which has obtained in the States under loyal control, which is calculated to engender much evil, if it does not produce positive evil and danger to their citizens. We allude to the toleration, not of the residence of known disloyal citizens in the loyal States only, but the influx into them of the bitterest and vilest rebels; and moreover the permission of home rebels and traitors to work constantly and openly for the aid of the rebels in arms, with the traitorous refugees joining in the nefarious scheme.

JEFF DAVIS's dominions, we are told by the Copperheads and rebel sympathizers, there is a "United South." Well may there be, when no Union citizen is permitted to remain within their lines, if known, except as a prisoner. What else could there be, but a "United people," when all that do not confess their treason are expelled from the country in possession of the traitors.

Let the same practice obtain here, and instead of the traitorous cry of a "divided North," we should be united as a band of brothers as we should be. But in our toleration of these home and Southern rebels and traitors, we are warming into life human vipers, that are seeking opportunity to destroy those from whom they are receiving nothing but kindness and protection.

Mercy is a darling attribute, in its proper place; but mercy, to those who are making use of our grace to plot our destruction is not mercy: it is rank injustice to the loyal people. Better, far better, for the loyalists as individuals, and for the Union, that, on the breaking out of the rebellion, the rule of our revolutionary sires had been adopted and enforced, and every known rebel and rebel sympathizer expelled from the country in the hands of the loyal people. Colonel BRAMLETTE, now Governor, was correct in the mode he advocated: to expel all rebels and rebel sympathizers beyond the Union lines; and, as the army advanced, to withdraw those from whom they are receiving nothing but kindness and protection.

As we stopped, Judge Ould, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, directed Col. Jaques to button up his overcoat, as it was dangerous to be seen with a blue uniform in the streets of Richmond. We were taken to a hotel and shown up to "No. 60," a shabby room with some fine furniture in very bad order. We were provided with supper and directed how to apply for an interview with the President. The next morning we directed a note to Secretary Benjamin, asking an interview with the President, and were invited to call upon him, when we made an engagement to meet the President that evening, which was Sunday.

On meeting our engagement we were shown into the State Department, where we saw Mr. Benjamin, a small, plump, black-haired, black-eyed man, seated in his usual place, and at his right a pale, thin man, dressed in a suit of darkish gray, with a month and chin expressive of the greatest determination. We told him simply that we came without official authority, but knowing the opinions of our Government, to see on what terms peace might be made.

Mr. Davis replied quietly, "Withdraw

your armies from our territory and peace will follow for itself."

We told him that the Northern people would never agree to any plan which did not include the establishment of the Union. Mr. Davis said that we had sowed such a bitterness between the two sections that we never could have peace in this generation.

We then urged upon him that it was his duty to use every effort to put an end to this monstrous bloodshed.

He acknowledged this, and declared that none of the bloodshed in this war could be laid to his own charge.

They, the South, were not fighting for slavery; they were fighting for independence; and independence or extermination they would have.

We tried to show him that the position of the rebel armies was such that it was better for them to give up the contest while they could do it with honor; but he was altogether unwilling to admit that his armies were in such a desperate position.

He laid the blame of the

barbarity of this war entirely upon the North, utterly ignoring the instances of rebel barbarity which we brought to his notice.

I then had a considerable conversation with Mr. Davis, in which I directly offered him the terms which I had been authorized to suggest; but as he did not show any disposition to meet me, I did not state them explicitly. These terms will be given through the newspapers in a short time. They were, in general, entire abolition, a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South to be ignored, the debts of the General Government to be borne by all the States. Mr. Davis declared that such terms could never be accepted by the Southern people, and that rather than submit to them they would stake their whole property and their nation at all.

Let the policy be changed. We see a

streak of light in the recent order of the War Department, in reference to the takings of the amnesty oath.

But could we see all rebels and rebel sympathizers sent to SHERMAN's colony, or to JEFF DAVIS's dominions, the sun would soon rise in all its fullest glory.

Hundreds of persons are daily leaving Kentucky and fleeing into Indiana and Illinois to escape the rebel conscription, being enforced by Adam Johnson.—*Lex. Dem.*

A much surer way to escape the rebel conscription would be to enlist in the Federal forces for the protection of Kentucky, and aid in exterminating Adam Johnson and all guerrilla chiefs.

A Peace Mass Convention was held at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday. VALLANDIGHAM repeated his Dayton speech. Speeches were also made by Ex-Gov. WELLER of California, and FERNANDO WOOD. All of these, as did also the resolutions adopted, took ground in favor of a cessation of hostilities, and against the nomination of a war candidate or the adoption of a war platform at Chicago. A resolution appointing an advisory delegation to Chicago, was voted down

Amnesty Order.

A telegram from Washington says, the War Department has issued an order of utmost importance to Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, the proper execution of which will do much to draw the line in those States between loyalty and disloyalty. It appears that many persons in those States have endeavored fraudulently to obtain the benefits of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of December last, by taking the prescribed oath, without any purpose of restoring peace and establishing national authority, as provided for in the explanatory proclamation of last March, but solely to screen themselves from punishment for crime, or to protect their property from seizure and confiscation.

In view of this fact, it is ordered that all military officers use the utmost diligence in detaining and bringing to speedy punishment all persons who have taken this oath for any other purpose than that prescribed by the President. The fact of their fraudulently taking the oath is to be treated as in itself an offense, and as depriving the persons of all claim to immunity, protection and clemency. Commanders of departments and districts are to prescribe such rules as will prevent its wrongful administration in future, and also such rules as will bring to punishment the officers who have, or who shall, thus wrongly administer it.

When God said He would save Sodom if ten righteous men could be found there, I have no doubt He would have done it, and, to-day if you all stood upon the brink of hell, and He were to say He would save you if one loyal could be found amongst you, I have not the least doubt but there would be a great many strange faces in hell for support.

Gentlemen, when you wish to hear from me again, you have only to call upon me. I am always at home.

Gen. SHERMAN on Recruiting in the Rebels.

At Pawtucket, R. I., August 17, Mr. GILLMORE ("Edmund Kirke") delivered a lecture, in which he described his interview with Jeff Davis, during a late visit to Richmond, and the substance of their conversation on the terms of peace. The Providence Press gives the following report of Mr. Gillmore's remarks:

I went to Richmond with the Rev. Col. JAQUES, and went with the hope of making negotiations which might result in peace. If we should succeed, we thought that the consciousness of having served our country would pay our expenses. If we failed, we might still serve the country by letting the people of the North know what was the reason of our failure; for I went with propositions, on the basis of which I might have made an arrangement for peace with Mr. Davis, and if we were unsuccessful, it would be useful for the country to know what propositions were rejected. We went to Richmond in an ambulance, and were three hours on the way after we entered the rebel lines. We entered Richmond at ten o'clock, and planted our white flag in the very heart of the rebel capital.

As we stopped, Judge Ould, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, directed Col. JAQUES to button up his overcoat, as it was dangerous to be seen with a blue uniform in the streets of Richmond. We were taken to a hotel and shown up to "No. 60," a shabby room with some fine furniture in very bad order.

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a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South to be ignored, the debts of the General Government to be borne by all the States. Mr. Davis declared that such terms could never be accepted by the Southern people, and that rather than submit to them they would stake their whole property and their nation at all.

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streak of light in the recent order of the War Department, in reference to the takings of the amnesty oath.

But could we see all rebels and rebel sympathizers sent to SHERMAN's colony, or to JEFF DAVIS's dominions, the sun would soon rise in all its fullest glory.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette reports that leading New England Republicans had a meeting at Boston, at which Secretary FESSenden and Senator WILSON were present, and recommended the President to offer an armistice to the rebels.

P. S. Mr. WILSON denies the above statement.

The rebel sympathizers are jubilant over the report that ADAM JOHNSON sent, last week, under flag of truce, two guerrilla Captains to Capt. PERKINS of the Federal gunboat near Henderson, as the murderers of Mr. RANKIN, an old citizen of Henderson. One of the guerrilla Captains, JONES, was not in that section, at the time, and it is also stated as very doubtful if YATES, the other, was. Be that as it may, it is known that the men who were engaged in robbing Henderson at the time Mr. RANKIN was killed, are with JOHNSON!

In all probability YATES and JONES some how incurred JOHNSON's wrath, and he sent to Capt. PERKINS to have them executed, and thus get his revenge.

Peace Speech.

J. H. WOODWARD, a young man, resident of Indiana, and at one time Adjutant of an Indiana regiment, was called out at a recent peace meeting and responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN.—The great cry that I have heard to-day has been peace, peace. I tell you that there is no man in the nation who desires peace more than I do; a permanent, lasting peace. [Cheers.] And gentlemen, I will tell you that we will get it. Fight this war out. Take every negro in the rebel States, and exterminate every d—d rebel, no matter where you find him. [Hisses.] Gentlemen, you need not try to hess me down, for I am an old soldier, and I faced almost as mean a looking crowd as is now before me. I mean the thieves and bushwhackers of Tennessee. I know I was called upon to make a speech out of derision, and I intend to tell you what I think of you.

When God said He would save Sodom if ten righteous men could be found there, I have no doubt He would have done it, and, to-day if you all stood upon the brink of hell, and He were to say He would save you if one loyal could be found amongst you, I have not the least doubt but there would be a great many strange faces in hell for support.

Gentlemen, when you wish to hear from me again, you have only to call upon me. I am always at home.

Gen. SHERMAN on Recruiting in the Rebels.

Gen. SHERMAN writes with the directness of an honest and frank soldier in the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION  
OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD,  
NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 30, 1864.

John A. SPOONER, Esq., Agent for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nashville, Tennessee.

SIR—Yours from Chattanooga, July 28, is

is notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, under the Act of Congress approved by me, 1864, to recruit volunteers to be credited to the States respectively.

On applying to Gen. Webster at Nashville, he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and as I have had considerable experience in those States, would suggest recruiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Mississippi, Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama, and Columbus, Milledgeville and Savannah, Georgia.

I do not see that the law restricts you to black recruits, but you are at liberty to collect

G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-ff.

WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-ff.

J. W. FINNELL.

V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET,  
SPEED & BARRET,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL E. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ff.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863-ff.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE,  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-ff.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth, performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ff.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNELL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 2nd.

S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL.

V. BERBERICH.

MERCHANT TAILORS,  
WILL respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charge for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-ff.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.  
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stricture in the bowels, evacuates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-336-1m.

WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-ff.

J. W. FINNELL.

V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET,

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL E. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ff.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863-ff.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE,  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-ff.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth, performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ff.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNELL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 2nd.

S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL.

V. BERBERICH.

MERCHANT TAILORS,  
WILL respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charge for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-ff.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.

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The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-1m-344.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. In Equity.

In pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being County Court day, on credits of \$6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELOR, Commissioner.

June 27, 1864-336-1m.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Garrard county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black color, weighs about 175 pounds, about 5 feet six inches high, and was arrested in Franklin county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-1m-164.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BIND